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1 [Session 8: distributed systems: Continuous Replica Placement schemes in distributed systems](#)



Thanasis Loukopoulos, Petros Lampsas, Ishfaq Ahmad

June 2005 **Proceedings of the 19th annual international conference on Supercomputing ICS '05**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(418.92 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The Replica Placement Problem (RPP) aims at creating a set of duplicated data objects across the nodes of a distributed system in order to optimize certain criteria. Typically, RPP formulations fall into two categories: static and dynamic. The first assumes that access statistics are estimated in advance and remain static, and, therefore, a one-time replica distribution is sufficient (IRPP). In contrast, dynamic methods change the replicas in the network potentially upon every request. This paper ...

Keywords: allocation, content distribution networks, greedy method, grid, heuristics, replica placement, scheduling, video allocation

2 [Web technologies and applications \(WTA\): Replica placement in adaptive content distribution networks](#)



Sven Buchholz, Thomas Buchholz

March 2004 **Proceedings of the 2004 ACM symposium on Applied computing**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(245.58 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Adaptive content networking is a promising new approach aimed at scalable delivery of content to a pervasive client population. By adaptive content delivery networks (A-CDN) content is adapted, replicated and delivered to the clients in a cost-quality-optimized fashion. The integration of content adaptation into CDNs minimizes the interference of adaptation with replication effectiveness. The paper presents ongoing research on replica placement in A-CDNs. Based on a static model for cost-quality- ...

Keywords: CDN, adaptation path composition, content adaptation, replica placement

3 [Replication for web hosting systems](#)


Swaminathan Sivasubramanian, Michal Szymaniak, Guillaume Pierre, Maarten van Steen
September 2004 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 36 Issue 3

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(374.99 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Replication is a well-known technique to improve the accessibility of Web sites. It generally offers reduced client latencies and increases a site's availability. However,


Terms used [heuristics](#) [replica](#) [cost](#) [performance](#) [workload](#)

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1 [FS2: dynamic data replication in free disk space for improving disk performance and energy consumption](#)



Hai Huang, Wanda Hung, Kang G. Shin

October 2005 **ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review , Proceedings of the twentieth ACM symposium on Operating systems principles SOSP '05**, Volume 39 Issue 5

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(542.63 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Disk performance is increasingly limited by its head positioning latencies, i.e., seek time and rotational delay. To reduce the head positioning latencies, we propose a novel technique that *dynamically* places copies of data in file system's *free blocks* according to the disk access patterns observed at runtime. As one or more replicas can now be accessed in addition to their original data block, choosing the "nearest" replica that provides fastest access can significantly improve pe ...

Keywords: data replication, disk layout reorganization, dynamic file system, free disk space

2 [Physical database design for relational databases](#)



S. Finkelstein, M. Schkolnick, P. Tiberio

March 1988 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 13 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.99 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citings](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

This paper describes the concepts used in the implementation of DBDSGN, an experimental physical design tool for relational databases developed at the IBM San Jose Research Laboratory. Given a workload for System R (consisting of a set of SQL statements and their execution frequencies), DBDSGN suggests physical configurations for efficient performance. Each configuration consists of a set of indices and an ordering for each table. Workload statements are evaluated only for atomic configurat ...

3 [Session 3: Minimal replication cost for availability](#)



Haifeng Yu, Amin Vahdat

July 2002 **Proceedings of the twenty-first annual symposium on Principles of distributed computing**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.18 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citings](#)

Today, the utility of many replicated Internet services is limited by availability rather than raw performance. To better understand the effects of replica placement on availability, we propose the problem of *minimal replication cost for availability*. Let replication cost be the cost associated with replica deployment, dynamic replica creation and teardown at n

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